\$2 IN ADVANCE, \$9,50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Public.-No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con- race .- Kenebec Journal. gress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury,

For the pay and mileage of the members of

For the pay of the Chaplain of the Senate, five

dred and thirty-six dollars.

For the supply of stationary for the House of Representatives for the second session of the twenty-seventh Congress, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary : Provided, always, That no part of the sums appropria-ted for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor an extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them.

JOHN WHITE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. SAWILL SOUTHARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, June 25, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

[Public-No. 2.] AN ACT authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to abolished by Congress, with all their officers and borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum appurtenances, not being deemed necessary. not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the Government may require, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly or semi-annually, not exceeding six per centum per annum; which loan shall be made reimbursable either at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, after six months' notice, or at any time after three years from the first day of January next; and said money so borrowed shall

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the consent of the President, to
Exposure to the action of frests and the atmoscause to be prepared certificates of stock, signed phere will remove the acidity from what you dig by the Secretary and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding all the sum to be conducted or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding all the sum to be conducted to the fertility of your lands. An hundred cords of muck piled up on your premises, will able and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold : Provided,

That no stock be sold below par. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive proposals for taking the said loan, or to employ an agent or agents for the purpose of negotiating the same, and to pay to him or them a reasonable commission, not exceeding one-teuth of one per cent, on the amount so negotiated; which sum to be allowed to such agent or agents, and such expense as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, in all not exceeding twelve thousand dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropria-

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Sec. retary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of stock hereby authorized, such portion thereof as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the Treasury, and any surplus in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the faith

of the United States be, and is hereby, pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and redemp-

Approved, July 21, 1841.

of the late President of the United States.

of the United States, or, in the event of her death before payment, then to the legal representatives W That any sum of money which shall have been paid to the personal representatives of the said count of his salary as President of the United States, shall be deducted from said sum of twenty

tariff, no distribution, and the Lord knows what give you ap ofit in cultivation.

1st as to the bank. Is that a " federal" measure? The last U. S. bank was chartered by the republican party in 1816. James Madison signed the this can rarely be done, on account of the great

1828 were all passed by democratic administrations and a part becomes dry, the stems should be cut and chiefly by the votes of the Representatives of and laid on a cloth or floor to dry, and afterwards the middle and western States where the federal thrashed out and hung up in bags in some open party never was in power. Massachusetts was airy place, Lettuces should be pulled up with strongly opposed to the tariff of 1824, and divided in 1828. The old federal party was always opposed to high tariff under the erroneous impression pen all of their seeds, nearly at the same time.—
that the encouragement of manufactures would If left in the garden to ripen, the earliest and bes

be an injury to commerce.

republicans in 1816, when they found they could which appear be retained for seed, there is no not get along without it.

The whigs are the true democratic party of the melon, the very first should be reserved.

WATCHMAN & STATE JOURNAL. | for universal suffrage, for educating the poor man's children at the public expense; for diffusing the blessings of education as widely as possible; for protecting the industry of the country against forhave employment and good wages: for protecting the rights of all, promoting the happiness of all, de veloping our resources, defending the interests and honor of the country, and doing whatever can be done to elevate the character of the whole human

Maine and Vermont .- The loco foco prints and Resolution-makers in Vermont are making a prodigious cutery about the great debt of that State which they say has been incurred by a whig ad-ministration. This debt, it is said now amounts to the Senate for the present session, sixty-eighty meanly two hundred thousand dollars, part of which thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and was incurred by the erection of an Insane Hosnearly two hundred thousand dollars, part of which pital. They think it is monstrous, and sufficient cause for turning out the whigs, and trying loco foco economy. What do our Fairfield men say For printing, stationary, and all other contin- to this? Our State debt is near two millions of gent expenses of the Senate for the present ses-sion, twenty thousand dollars. We have a vast tract of State lands Vermont has none. Our public buildings are a For the pay and mileage of the members of the bout the same as those of Vermont. Vermont House of Representatives, including five hundred has been governed by whigs; her taxes are light-dollars to the Chaplain, for the present session of cr than ours. Maine has been governed by Van Congress, two hundred and fifty-six thousand six Boren men. Neither have paid any thing for rail roads or canals. Maine has about three times For the printing, stationary, and all other con-tingent expenses of the House of Representatives the most manufactures. Maine has the most local tingent expenses of the House of Representatives the most manufactures. for the present session, thirty thousand eight hun- focos, and her State debt is nearly ten times as large as that of Vermont; and very little to show for it .- Kennebec Journal,

Plunder of the Treasury. We sometime since published an article from a New York paper, aserting that Dr. Niles, the late Postmaster General, had paid the editors of the Globe fifteen hundred dollars for printing a pamphlet for Col. Barry, when he was Postmaster General. This pamphlet Col. Barry published on his own responsibility to defend himself against the report of Mr. Ewing, made in the U. S. Sanate. He did not succeed much in his defence, for the enormities were so lagrant that it was found necessary to require Barry to resign and to dismiss Rev. O. B. Brown, fice. The fact we wish to call attention that no contradiction has yet been made of the charge that Barry's pamphlet was paid for out of the public treasury, and at a pretty round price too .-There was no more authority for this than there would have been in paying his grog bills, or his

Progress of reform. Six hard offices have been

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer. MUCK AND DRAINING OF WET LANDS. As soon as they haying is over and the weeds are well removed from the fields, the farmer's attention should be turned to the swamps and mud holes. We continue to maintain that the most be applied, in addition to the money in the Treas-ury, or which may be received therein from other improve their farms, is to go into the wet meadsources, to the payment and redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized, which are or may be outstanding and unpaid, and to defray water will allow. The early autumn is usually any of the public expenses which have been the dryest season, and then the low grounds are heretofore, or which may be authorized by law, firmer and in better condition to be worked than which stock shall be transferable only on the books to your muck holes in good earnest. Take out not one year's supply only, of materials for ma-nure, but enough, if possible, to last several years. cords of muck piled up on your premises, will annually increase in value (for two or three - Get a supply of muck in advance, so as not to be obliged to use any that has been unimproved by age, for then you make manure heaps larger quantity, and better in quality, than if you use

> their wet beds. used have been often stated-it may go into the hog-yard-the barn yard-the compost heap, and wherever manure is made. Every where, if its on want most-manure-manure.

materials that have but just been dug up from

In determining where you will obtain your muck, look at your low lands, and ascertain whether you cannot be usefully draining them, while you are at the same time providing the arti cle wanted. Very many of our wet meadow lands, that now produce little or nothing,-many that bear the caurse water grasses which the cat tle are very reluctant to eat, may, by proper drain ing, and by cultivation, by rendered the most prowill then yield the cultivated grasses most abundantly, and many of them are as well spited to corn, rye, beets, and other common crops, as any

lands in the country. Where the spongy moss abounds, many springs are sending up their waters near the shore, and good shore ditches, going into the hard pan, should be cut. Generally, ditches near the shore are more effectual in carrying off the waters than others. Where the mad or peat is deep, and where the sward is loose and free from tough AN ACT for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow grass roots, all the upland crops can be raised with great readiness. It is by no means necessary to Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Harrison, from the uplands dressings for these black penty

of the said William Henry Harrison, the sum of socks or bogs are prone to grow, a coating of twenty five thousand dollars: Provided, always, gravel, loam, or the like, even if it be not thick enough to cover the bogs or bunches, will in a year or two, wahout any manure, bring in the upland grasses and will furnish an abundant crop of very good lay. Such lands may do better be thoroughly covered and well manured, but this is an expensive process. Where the land is so tough and hossely that it cannot well be plowed and tilled, we doem it good economy to put on a What are the points of difference now between more, sow in hay seed, let it work its way for a parties? The whigs go for a national bank, a dis-tribution of the public lands, a tariff laid so as to el, sand, or loam. In this way, while you are protect the industry of the country, and a retrench- deepening the covering, you so top dress as to ment of useless expenditures.

The opposition for a sub treasury, no bank, no neglect the low lands, it is those if any that will

harter.

Space occupied. As soon, therefore, as the pods of cabbages, turnips, radishes, &c. turn brown, will be lost; in fact, except under very favorable 3d, distribution. Is that " federal"? No such circumstances, very few will be obtained, as evething was dreamed of when the federal party were ry shower and every strong breeze will lessen the quantity and scatter those which are mature over the whole garden. The same course should be stupid as not to see that there is not only no inden- pursued with lecks and onions. It is a prevalent tity in the federal party of 40 years ago with the opinion that the bush squash cannot be perpetua-whig party now, but there is not one single subject ted among us, as such have a strong tendency to of discussion in which the whigs of 1840 stand in run, and will in one or two seasons become a vine. the same relation as the federalists of 1800, unless. This is a mistake, and originated, no doubt, in the it be a national bank, and that was adopted by the manner of saving the seed. If the first squashes danger of the plant running the next season; but All this perpetual clamor about federalism kept if these be used, and those which are borne at the up by the locolocos has no more sense or meaning in it than so much noise made by beating on run, and moreover will be later in bearing. To have early fruit of either the squash, cucumber, or

MISCELLANY. Extracts from the Discourse on the death of Will-

iam Henry Harrison, by Rev. J. Wheeler. In turning our attention from the political lescognize in it the hand of Almighty God. The and gave him the sceptre of authority. He wield Him by whom "kings reign and princes decree man intended should rule, and no man expected justice." It is but a brief space of time since the joyful pageant of thousands of our citizens was they scenned almost welcoming him beforehand them from his station, and giving it to whomso-to his high station, and associating with his name ever it listerh. "Be still, and know that I am and official power, the security of their interests God: I will be exalted in the earth." all looked upon the forms and ceremonies of the no nation can prosper for a long time whilst they nation listened to the culm and benignant senti-ments of truth and justice, that were attered by him, on the day in which, as its ruler, he, calling God to witness, opened his heart for its inspection, and spake of what the ruler of a free people should be, and what he should do. These sentiments had scarcely passed from his lips, and the feeling of joy and of hope, which they inspired, was yet warm in the heart, when behold! the was yet warm in the heart, when behold! the United States, and subsequently as a For-caudic-stick is removed out of its place, the fire eigh Ambassodor, and of his conduct and bearing has gone out on the high altar of the country; and as a private citizen, and during his prospective efto, the sanctuary of power is enveloped in dark-evation to that high station to which he was called ness! It is the band of Him, who worketh in by the voice of the nation. In them all is seen a the mysterious silence of inscrutible providence. to us: "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the his moral character, no duels, no gusts of passion s in of man in whom there is no help. His breath ate feeling, no acts of oppression. He can be goeth forth, and he returneth to his earth." "Be held up for contemplation, without solicitude to sull; and know that I am God. I will be exalted our children. There was a most care union of all

tution of this country, and the government which iry his firmness, which could exhaust his patience, it establishes, but under a higher and wider-reaching kindom, which comprehends us, but as an er, which could betray his prudence, which could item within its domain. Kings, princes, govern bull his watchfulness to a false security, which ments, nations, are but its ministers. Revolutions, could bring discredit upon his integrity, and which changes, distress of nations, are but its means. Thrones, dynasties, empires, rise and shadow He proved himself adequate to every station, and forth their power, and then sink to darkness and came forth clothed with that humility of greatoblivion, while it holds on its eternal and undis-ness, and that meckness of wirdom, which never turbed way. This is the government that speaks attracts to uself the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the nation, the "God in whose hand thy breath is, and that meekness of wisdom, which never attracts to uself the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the nation, the "God in whose hand thy breath is, and that meekness of wisdom, which never turbed when the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and says to the national the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its providence; and the wondering gaze of men, for unto us in this its p But when the man, on whom our hearts had lean-ed as our stay and support, is struck down, and so struck as to show that the desires of a mighty na-one against him is, that the superiority of his tion are rebuked, and the prayers of sincere wor-shipers are denied, and the confiding hope of in-greatness. Why should it not be so? He was numerable multitudes are scattered at the grave's not learned, as a retired scholar, or a deep read mouth, whose conscience does not respond, alas! professional man. His active life did not permit alas! we have not glorified "God, in whose hand it; nor did he possess that tyrannical will, which

they die like men. been comparatively little suffering from depriva- goodness, that governs this world. tion of the necessaries of life, our hopes of pros-perity have been blighted, our means of enjoy-lins it, can govern by the wisdom of good outward condition, but apparently the honesty and good faith of mutual intercourse, and has of all hearts, and effect all praisworthy objects. The evil, in the marts of commerce, and in the high view and a closer inspection rise from beauty to wasted many of our beautiful places; floods have the completeness of the proportions, and admire our riches, and many of our States are ready emittent excellence. Death has rent the veil of his to sink under embarrassments. And now the en- heart, and we behold there every good and righttanglements of our foceign relations, send stream - cous purpose shrouded, as it were, in a cloud of ing up the horizon the moteor signs is of war; and devotional incense, which seemed, in the last days God has taken our great Captain from us. O, let of his life, constantly ascending. us be instructed by these providences, lest at last be rule us with a rod of iron, and dash us in piecies as a potter's vessel. We were on the top-most wave of prosperity, and had become giddy his whole character is unintelligible, except on the with our high elevation. Our vanity and pride supposition of a deep and home-felt piety. They were expanding in every direction. Instead of were weither of them ambitious of power, and in saying, behold, we count those happy, which en-dure, we eschewed such sentiments, counting those the most happy, whose hopes were the most lizement, or personal gratification. Nor were

extravagant. In this day of prosperity, the very to advance the public interests in such a way as chariffes of the nation began to be sacribegiously troth and justice demanded, and thus to carry sowithbrawn from their pure purposes, that we only on towards its perfection. Their minds might gild the earthighastles of our hopes with could not, therefore, but constantly resur to that unknown magnificence and splendor. This was "order, which is heaven's first law," as the pre-one condition, when financial embarrassments established law for all permanent happiness, and commenced, and our hopes were changed to fears. for all time enjoyment. This could not but be Some ascribed the difficulty to the peoplexities of magnified in their minds as the source of all good an oversione foreign commerce, some ton feverish to man, and therefore the character, and the Berngu to acquire wealth without labor by what is called speculation, some to what they called the profound reverence, and the highest adoration on injudicious action of the government in changing their part. Were there no facts, in the lives of its fiscal arrangements, and some to a reckless ex- each, showing this in particular acts and habits of pansion of the currency. Every thing, as cause secret prayer, and in solemn public acts and habor effect, seemed to combine to induce perplex'ty its of reverence and adoration, every reflecting or effect, seemed to combine to induce perplex'ty and distress; various schemes were proposed; mind would see it must be so in the inner sanctuexperiments were tried, and temporary expedi- ary of their hearts. The public character of the ents resorted to every where to keep up our vis- men, being what it really was, unstained by passion, ionary hopes. Thus the nation has gone on for and without the love of power for its own sake, the last six years without thinking of much less it is not possible, if you penetrate beyond the outer the last six years without thinking of, much less it is not properly to the sanctuary of understanding its moral condition, and has only court of official formality, to the sanctuary of plunged deeper and deeper into sorrow, without their thoughts, and find them intent on good, and returning and fumbling itself before God. It has thence to the inmost smetuary of the soul, it is not understood its moral condition. Who does not possible that any thing should be there found not know that human nature, in a course of un- except the two great tablets of that immutable humbled prosperity, gives rein to its desires until law, which God has given us, the first declaration hambled prosperity, gives rein to its desires until law, which is, "Thou shall have no other Gods beins hopes become irrational, and its expectations of which is, "Thou shall have no other Gods being hopes become irrational, and its expectations of which is, "Thou shall have no other Gods being hopes become irrational, and its expectations of which is," We all of us feel it would be sacrilege, dity. Let then any cause arise, so small perhaps if not blasphemy, to suppose that in this penetra-as to be unnoticed, which shall show these hopes lia of their bosom these men had erected idols to to be without substance; and solicitude and fear the crooked and dust cating scrpents, or the beastwill take the place of hope, and the whole hori- ly calves of party or ambitious adoration. zon appear filled with objects of distrust and jeal- had no image graven by ret or man's device. They To reason a man or a nation out of such a set themselves against all such, and sought only state is impossible. Every thing that can be said that justice and judgment might be the stability d for its jealousy. The state itself is their character and their acts; for they reverennot produced by reasoning, and, therefore, we are ced above all "Him, who judgeth righteously," not to be reasoned out of it. The nation needs to this is abundantly manifest in the "Farewell Ad-

who will be exalted in the earth. But the nation gious men, he delighted in religious duties, he would not be still. Goaded on by disappoint-rejoiced in public benevolent acts, such as char-

hope may be created out of humility

ment and by suffering, it compounded all the materials of excitement into one great mass, and gathering strength from every quarter, rushed on to accomplish its purpose. bore on with irresistible power the man of its sons which this event teaches, we cannot but re- choice, nor stayed until it placed him in his sear, chief ruler of the country has been smitten down ed it for a day. And then the king of terrors seiz-before our eyes; and it has been by the power of ed him. And now one ruleth over us whom no seen, thronging our streets to nominate him for place and their station, find, at the moment of President. So high were their expectations, that their elevation, an onseen hand removing their

This is to us all a most emphatic lesson, teachand the realization of the choicest hopes of their patriotism. This feeling, which rose up in the inglus that after all our efforts, and all our most midst of us, like the rising and onward rush of a citerished desires, there is still an authority, that mighty tide, from all parts of our country, and countingling, bore on its swelling bosom the object of its hopes. Around the Capitol, it came to its fulness, and depositing there its cherislical treasure, it retired in gentle marinums to its native formains, the heavily and the heavy of the site of the state of the site of the s fountains, the hearths and the hearts of the citi- pectations disappointed. No devices of man can zens. Then with what deep and intense interest compass the wirdom of God. And no man, and fourth of March, those last and highest channels contemn or disregard a government which holds through which the national feeling could express them in its hands, as instruments of its sovereign itself towards the man of its choice. How we all pleasure and of its universal providence. How felt ourselves to be represented by the mass or ever, then, wicked and cunning men may beast men, which throughd the avenues, and courts and themselves of their devices; and however partiaisles of the Capitol, with jubilant feeling; and zaus may calculate upon their success, the govrent the air with the spontaneous expressions of ernment of God will treat them as chaff before men, who were free; and who, irrespective of the whirlwind. When they look for safety, besectional or of party animosity, rejoiced in this hold, sudden destruction. "If the people imagtoken of their freedom. With what deep and exhilerating ferlings of satisfaction and of peace the themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, He that sitted in the beavens shall laugh: The Lord shall have them in decision. He taketh the

cunning in their own conftiness,' Time would fail me to enter into detail concerning his success as a commander, over the British and Indians, in the war of 1812; of the manner in which he discharged his duties as a Senator of ost singular simplicity and purity. There are The voice, from within the veil, cries un no violations of moral obligation, no stains upon Then will not we fear, though the earth be removto the heathen; I will be exalted in the that could make a man loved, or respected, or conform. He had passed through all political offied, and though the mountains be carried into the Thus it is we live, not merely under the consti- ces, he had been in all employments, which could could mar the purity of his christian character. our breath is, but we have trusted in an arm of seeks to bind all minds, over which it can acquire flesh. We have called these gods, but behold! influence, to the fiery car of his own temper, and which commonly passes among political men for

In surveying the history of our country, for the intellectual superiority. But be it so, that his last six years, we can see disaster after disaster goodness was more conspicuous than his intellas followed the nation, and filled every part of it lectual superiority. It was out of goodness itself with lamentation and sorrow. While there has that this frame of universal nature sprang. It is has it, can govern by the wisdom of goodness, ment have been curtailed, and our ability to fulfil He, who has it not, can be only cunning. Not our honest intentions has been destroyed. It is content with being good, Adam sought to raise not, mere y, that the business of life has been flue-mating and unstable, but coming events have de-in tuin upon the race. And such, under the profied the forecast of the wisest prudence; the fool- vidence of a Being, who is goodness itself, will alshness and the wisdom of this world have been ways be the ultimate result. Intellectual adroitalike baffled. This has affected, not merely our ness and temporary expediency may answer for ten placed the just and the upright side by side intellectual qualities of our departed Ruler were with the unjust and the deceiver, and merged kept in such due subjection to the goodness of his them in one common condemnation. Nor has heart, that they were not discerned by ordinary this been confined to the mutual relations of our observers. Like those monuments of Architectown country, but we are more or less dishonored are whose exactness of proportion and whose before the world, by our commercial and financial beauty of finish seem to dwarf them to distant embarrassments; and have our name repeated as and to superficial obsevers, but which on a nearer places of the earth; - and, if not a bye-word, we majesty, and from majesty to sublimity, so the are almost a reproach among the nations. Ca- character of this man being now brought home lamities have indeed fallen upon us. Fire has to the eyes and hearts of the whole nation, we see swept away our wealth; the ocean has swallowed the greatness of its strength, and the glory of its

There is that, which is deeply affecting to ev-

be held quiet and still by enffering, before it will dress" of the one, and in the "Inaugural Ad-know its condition. It needs to feel the rod be-dress," and in the "Circular" to the several Defore it will lie down humbled and subdued; and partments, of the other. There was more of silent thoughtfulness in the and confidence in an overruling providence. Be tormer, and more of that open communicative-still; have done with your devices and expedi-ents, be still and know; reflect, until you under-compliance with the ordinary outward habits of stand, that there is a God, who rules over all, and religious life. He loved intercourse with reli-

acterize religious people, and was ready to give beyond his means to aid in every excellent and public object.

At the age of sixty-seven, and just as he was entering his high office, he visited the house of sented in favor of and adverse to a Bankrapt Law, his boyhood, the room of his birth; he pointed a National Bank, and Distribution of the Proceeds out the closet where his mother retired for private devotion; the corner of the room where she sat to read her Bible, and taught him on his knees, to say "Our Father, who art in Heaven." The letter to his wife, dated on the morning of his inauguration, shows that, in his closet, he had been seeking the requisite wisdom and strength, which cometh from above, for the high duties and resconsibilities of that day. Its morning light found him like Solomon, as he entered upon his kingly authority, communing with God and saying, "I am but a little cluld, I know not how to go out or to come in, and thy servant is in the midst of thy people, which thou hast chosen; a great people that cannot be numbered and counted for multitode. Give, therefore, thy servant an understand-ing heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between the good and bad." Look at the "In-augural Address" and at the "Circular" sent to the different departments of the government, and you may see with what righteous integrity he sought to discern between the good and the bad. His home was known as a house of quietness and

The loss of such a Ruler is indeed a national calamity, so far as our weak faith can understand. But "The Lord bath purposed it to stain the pride of all glory, and to bring into contempt all the lonorable of the earth," that we may know that He is God, and that he will not give his glory to another. Let us then, with grateful feelings, treasure up the memory of those virtues, which have been so unexpectedly removed from our sight; and, with deep humility, mourn over that ntidence which we have placed in man, and lected by the President of the United States. that trust which we have exercised in our own plans, and which has been signally rebuked in this event. The great and the good has fallen; and while we stand around the open grave, it which is buried our hope, let us cry, 'Our Father, our Father, be thou our rod and our staff, our shield and our buckler, our sure defence.

POPULATION.

6 per cent. At this rate therefore, the difference plan complete. setween the free and slave population is constant-

Bankrupt bill to complete the enumeration which 4. Another fact is, that the colored population had been made of the principal measures which ncrease just in the proportion to the distance south. nd that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasng in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued, would in half a century, extinguish slavery in the States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Southern Atlantic

SILENT WOMEN. The Concord (N. H.) Statesman, in announcing the death of Miss Eunice Choate, aged forty years, states the following particulars concerning

"After she had grown to womanhood, she lost he power of speech, and for about ten years, she never uttered a single articulate sound, yet all this ime, her senses were perfect, and her physical faculties in other respects unimpaired : all her corspeech went from her in so remarkable a manner, that it has not been satisfactorily accounted for as yet, and often both she and her briends had supposed that she would never again speak, but in an instant her speech returned again, and she spake as freely as ever, and it is equally as unaccountable how she recovered her speech."

This reminds us of the following anecdote, pubished a number of years since, showing an instance of self-denial, proceeding from wounded self-love,

which hardly has a parallel:
"Madame Regnier, lady of the Procureur Civil of Versailles, was speaking one day at her own Having made some misplaced remark, though or no importance, her husband addressed her before the company, ridiculed her for her absurdity, and said, 'Madam, you are a fool.' She lived twenty or thirty years after this occurrence, during the whole of which time she did not utter a single word, even to her children. An attempt was made to arprise her, by teigning a robbery of her house but in vain; not a word escaped her. When re quired to give her consent to the marriage of her hildren she merely made a sign with her head and signed the contract of marriage. She never once opened her moutle; sho could pever pardon

CONGRESSIONAL ELOQUENCE is said to have improved vastly since the adoption of the "one hour It is attended with one vexatious thing. Sublimated crators are hardly aware of the expira he middle of his executic rhapsodies. Sometimes when at the very top of his loitiest flights, when goes ahead promptly, even if some pathos is lost, and the orators from their sublime hights are sudenly brought down to a ridiculously low elevation. North American.

VALUE OF MATRIMONT. Some writer on Political Economy says that a man does not reach his posi-tion of usefulness in society until he is married. ted States, and in its preamble that body employ-Those young men about town who are regardless of this great truth, should reform this very day. Not wait till tomorow. Dr. Franklin had no very exalted opinion of the value of single gentleman. of war, viz: "Whereas the exigencies of the U-

richism of the cause and of the distinguished ac-anxious to relinquish the sale of ardent spirits, but was not able to lose his stock on hand—voted on Friday evening last, to purchase the stock of Mr.

Gerts, and spill it. A committee of three was ap-pointed to carry the plan into effect. On Sanuday pointed to carry the plan into effect. On Saturday union was consolidated, here was the confession at ten, the committee assembled, and the monster of Congress that an exigency had arisen (and might was brought forth for sacrifice! Of the prelimina- again arise) in which a National Bank had become

FROM WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, August 2. In Senate to-day, various memorials were preof Public lands; one from hat manufacturers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, against a-duty on the materials used in the manufacture of silk hats; one presented by Mr. Tallmadge for a stuty on watches, jewelry, &c.; another by Mr. Clay a-gainst a duty on articles entering into the manu-facture of glass; and one by Mr. Wright against

the Revenue bill in its present form. Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland Co., Virginia, containing resolutions against a National Bank, affirming its unconstitutionality, and the right not only but the duty of Congress to repeal it if chartered, denying that the Bank question had been at issue at the late election, and repudiating as useless this Extra Session.

A debate sprung up on the disposition of this petition, on the Constitutionality of a Bank, and as to the history of the Convention that framed the Constitution, with regard to this subject.— Messrs. Henderson and Morehead maintaining its Constitutionality, and denying the power of Congress to establish a bank was brought in question deverion on the Sabbath; intrusive company were excluded; and the word of God, the word by that Convention; and Messrs, Clay of Alabania and Calhoun tenaciously contending that the question of conferring on Congress the power of establishing a bank was raised and decided in the of wisdom and of love, the word of knowledge and of understanding, was his daily study. O, how like unto the great ruler of Israel, who said, negative, that it is unconstitutional, and the duty

"Thy word is a lamp onto my feet, and a light unto my path. Through thy precepts I get understanding, and, therefore, I hate every false way. Thy statutes are my song in the house of a third time and passed. The bill making further provisions for the pauper lunatics of the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed.

The Revenue Bill, and the bill relating to the extension of Military Land Warrants, from the House, were twice read and referred -the former to the Finance Committee, and the latter to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Fortification Bill from the House was a-gain taken up and debated, with reference to amendments, during the day. Several amend-ments were adopted, among which was one offered by Mr. Benton, appropriating \$75,000 for a site of a Western or South-Western Armory, to be se-Mr. Preston, Chairman of the Military Com-

mittee, who reported this bill, defended it with his accustomed ability and sagacity. It is designed to supply the deficiency of appropriations of the Fortification Bill of last session, and to go for the defence of our maritime borders. In the House of Representatives, the Fiscal

Bank bill from the Senate was taken up in Com-mittee of the Whole, (Mr. John C. Clark in the Chair,) and discussed during the day.

SPEECH OF MR. SERGEANT.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle after examining the six returns of the census, taken at the currency, who had reported the bill, took the intervals of ten years each, since the adoption of floor with the purpose of supporting the general the Constitution, records the following curious results:

measure, so far as the limited time allowed him by the rule should permit. He said that the objects of the present called session of Congress "1. The population of the United States in-creases exactly 34 per cent, every ten years, and were well understood by the People of the United which doubles every thereby four years. This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the same result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be consusted in the produces of the Public and performed its dutell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country, for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent, every ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent, in that period.

3. The Slave population increased at 30 per cent, but since less than 25 per cent. The Free population have, however, increased at the rate of the Government, and thereby to render its great the great three greatests. lisposed of, there would then remain (though, he

honed, not long) the Sub-Treasury bill and the

ought to occupy the attention of Congress at the present extra session. He stated his present object to be to remove donbts and difficulties, if any existed in the minds of members of the House. He should not go in-States on the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent to the constitutional question - he meant upon original grounds. His position would be, that that question was now settled, and his main endeavor would be to show this. Some gentlemen might be disposed to ask, Why take any trouble to establish such a position? Did not every body know, and feel, and acknowledge, that it was settled question, and had been for half a century Yes; it was very true that it had been treated, in point of respect, with as much regard as if it had been inserted in express terms in the letter of the Constitution. But this was not sufficient: for whenever the question was introduced into dis-cussion, it was obvious that there remained still a urking remnant of the same difficulty which had productive of embarrassment. He wished, thereore, to deal with the question, and hoped to be atile to dispose of it, so as to leave no doubt on a-

> The House was composed for the most part of lawyers, but lawyers acting as statesmen. And he, therefore, should not deem it sufficient to address to them every argument which might be resorted to in a professional encounter. There were ques-tions which, though they might seem at first sight ertheless, founded on considerations which addressed themselves to a statesman. These were entitled to respect. While there were others which spring directly from the Constitution itself, and to settle which we must go to the Constitution itself-an authority which must ever be admitted as final, as much by the statesman as the

> In taking a historical view of the question, his ime would admit merely that he should present he points of the argument, and leave them to the reflection of the committee.
>
> He should go back, back, almost to the period

ben this nation first asserted its independ He must look at one of the gloomjest periods in our whole revolutionary history-he meant the year 1780, when the representatives of the nation aving confederated themselves by articles agreed on in 1776, (though not fully carried out till 1781,) hand, the eloquent speaker is often choaked off in the purpose of carrying on the struggle against the middle of his exercise. Supporting measure proposed in the present bill. The idea originated in 1780; and the Journals would show hour expires, and he is dropped by his colleagues out of that no sconer had it been conceived by the patrias quick as a sportsman wings a plover. Business goes ahead promptly, even if some pathos is lost, and the orators from their sublime hights are suddenly and the orators from their sublime hights are suddenly and the orators from their sublime hights are suddenly beautiful to the control of poused the Bank, which had done so much to en-able the States to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. There was an ordinance of Congress ed these memorable words - words as true at this day as they had been then, and containing a truth likely to be more especially appreciated in a time The old Philosopher used to liken them to half a nited States render it indispensably necessary that rair of scissors. Ib.

The WAY THE WASHINGTONIANS WORK.—

This was the judgment of the old Congress—it

The Liquor Spilled! - There was a novel performence in our city. The Washingtonians-having to resort to, for it came to us hallowed by the patry cerimonies we have not heard. We have no doubt they were appropriate. The Washingtoniaus generally do the thing is the right way. The grand result was, that the earth was saturated with rum, brandy, cherry rum and rum cherries.

Portland Array.

Result was to establish a more intimate union among the States: and it was Virginia that gave the first impulse in that all-important movement.